

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

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[VOL. XXXIV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
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Laws of the United States.



[BY AUTHORITY]

AN ACT
To authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

BIt is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Missouri territory included within the boundaries hereinafter designated, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty six degrees of north latitude: thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis river; thence, up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west, along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid north, along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down, and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down, and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning: Provided, that the said state shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; And provided, also, that the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to said state, and any other state or states, now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same, such rivers to be common to both; and, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to the other citizens of the U. S. without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefore, imposed by the said state.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory three months previous to the day of election, and all other persons qualified to vote for representatives to the General Assembly of the said territory, shall be qualified to be elected, and they are hereby qualified and authorized to vote, and choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the several counties as follows:

From the county of Howard, five representatives. From the county of Cooper, three representatives. From the county of Montgomery, two representatives. From the county of Pike, one representative. From the county of Lincoln, one representative. From the

county of St. Charles, three representatives. From the county of Franklin, one representative. From the county of St. Louis, eight representatives. From the county of Jefferson, one representative. From the county of Washington, three representatives. From the county of St. Genevieve, four representatives. From the county of Madison, one representative. From the county of Cape Girardeau, five representatives. From the county of New Madrid, two representatives. From the county of Wayne, and that portion of the county of Lawrence that falls within the boundaries herein designated, one representative.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be held on the first Monday, and two succeeding days of May next, throughout the several counties aforesaid in the said territory, and shall be in every respect held and conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as is prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein for members of the General Assembly, except that the returns of the election in that portion of Lawrence county included in the boundaries aforesaid, shall be made to the county of Wayne, as is provided in other cases under the laws of said territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention thus duly elected shall be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of government of said territory on the second Monday of the month of June next; and the said convention, when so assembled, shall have power and authority to adjourn to any other place in the said territory, which to them shall seem best for the convenient transaction of their business; and which convention, when so met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, as included within the boundaries above designated, and, if it be deemed expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby is, authorized to form a constitution and state government; or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, as they shall designate; and shall meet at such time and place as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall then form for the people of said territory, within the boundaries aforesaid, a constitution and state government: Provided, that the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and that the Legislature of the said state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Missouri, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States:

First. That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be selected by the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the said state shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring, the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section be granted to said state: And provided, also, That the legislature shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of congress.

Third. That five per cent, of the net proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory, or state, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the le-

gislature thereof; and the other two-fifths in defraining, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.

Fourth. That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon, which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located, as near as may be, in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States: Provided, That such locations shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location.

Fifth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the U. S. together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a Seminary of Learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely for the use of such seminary by said legislature: Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the U. S., that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever; for the term of five years from and after the day of sale; and further, that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt as aforesaid from taxation for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in case a constitution and state government shall be formed for the people of the said territory of Missouri, the said convention, or representatives, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constitution, or frame of state government, as shall be formed or provided, to be transmitted to congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the admission of the state of Maine into the Union.

Whereas, by an act of the state of Massachusetts, passed on the 19th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," the people of that part of Massachusetts heretofore known as the District of Maine did, with the consent of the legislature of said state of Massachusetts, form themselves into an independent state, and did establish a constitution for the government of the same, agreeably to the provisions of the said act:—Therefore,

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 4, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
Confirming Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit in their claim to a tract of land.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 4, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
Confirming Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit in their claim to a tract of land.

the said Anthony Cavalier, and Peter Petit shall be entitled to a patent: Provided, that nothing in this act shall affect the claim or claims of any person or persons to the same land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, if any such there be, or the claims or clairs of any other person or persons whatsoever.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 28, 1819.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
to remit the duties on a statue of George Washington.

Related by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the duties which have accrued, or may accrue, to the United States, upon the importation of a statue of George Washington, by order, and for the use, of the state of North Carolina, be, and they are hereby remitted.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
Further to extend the charter of the city of Washington.

Related by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," and the act supplementary to the same, passed on the 24th of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, unless sooner repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 28, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
REMARKS
ON THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

September and January, each and every year; and that all causes, actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of every description, that are or shall be existing or depending in the said district court, shall be continued over and returnable to the said district court, to be held at Columbus aforesaid, and shall be proceeded with in due form of law.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

March 4, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT

For the relief of William McDonald, administrator of James McDonald deceased, late Captain in the army of the United States.

Related by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the late captain James McDonald, with his brother and administrator, William McDonald, to make such further allowance for bounties and premiums paid, and for money due him, as an officer for recruiting, and for contingencies, as may appear equitable and just; Provided, however, that the sum so to be allowed shall not exceed the amount charged to the account of the late James McDonald aforesaid on the books in the office of the third auditor of the treasury department.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tem.

February 28, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

ANN ACT
Hartford Convention.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMARKS

ON THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

NO. IV.

In May, 1813, the federal party obtained a majority in all branches of the government of Massachusetts. Massachusetts was, therefore, now ready to prepare for giving 'the tone' to the neighboring states. As, however, the legislative session at that season is always very short, and as the patriotic Tompkins had, after a warm contest, just been re-elected Governor of New York, a state on whose aid the conventionists had rested many hopes, it was thought expedient to defer commencing operations till the following session, i. January, 1814. Accordingly, previous to the session, great exertions were made to induce the people of the different parts of the state to send in petitions to their legislature, depicting, in lively colors, their distresses, and calling on the a. e. government to afford them relief. It should be noted, however, that, of four or five hundred towns (i. e. townships) in the state, only about thirty-five petitioned. Still this number was sufficient to make a sound. As a specimen, we give the following extract from one of the petitions:

"We remember the resistance of our

country to oppressions, which dwindle into insignificance, when compared with those we are called upon to endure. The rights which we have received from God, we will never yield to man."

We call upon our state legislature to protect us in the enjoyment of those privileges,

to assert which our fathers died, and to defend which we profess ourselves ready to resist unto blood."

So promising were the signs of the times, that the leading federal paper of Boston (Centinel, January 3, 1814), made this proclamation:

"A crisis is at hand—From every

quarter we hear of deep and loud dis-

content at the conduct of the war, and of

fixed resolutions to set on foot spirited

and constitutional measures to restore

peace."

Just at this moment, however, an un-

lucky incident occurred. On the 30th

December, 1813, the Bramble, a Bri-

shish flag of truce, arrived at Annapolis,

bringing news of the refusal of England

to accept the mediation of Russia;

but of her willingness to open direct nego-

tiations for peace. This news reached Bos-

ton about eight days before the meeting of

the legislature. Instantly all was a-

back. The goodly materials of resis-

tance and dissension were scattered and

disjoined by the rumours of peace.—

Though the memorials from differ-

ent parts called loudly for aid, especially a-

gainst the embargo of December 1813;

though the newspapers, during the ses-

sion, were occasionally invoking the

legislature to "face the foe," meaning by

Congress.

IN SENATE—MARCH 2.

MISSOURI BILL.

[This bill is that which has been so long debated in the house of Representatives, and contains the provision restricting slavery.]

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, immediately taken up and read a first and second time; and, at his instance also, was then forthwith taken up as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Barbour then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso requiring the new state to interdict slavery within its limits. The subject, he said, had been so fully discussed, and so often passed upon, and the yeas and nays recorded on it, that he thought it unnecessary to say anything on the subject; and he should forbear even the asking for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. King, of New York, said he was perfectly ready to concur in the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He had no idea of producing delay in bringing this matter to a conclusion, which would be the effect of discussion; but was ready to concur in any course which would lead to its speedy termination.

Mr. Horsey said, that, having been necessarily absent when this question was before decided, he wished now to be indulged with an opportunity of recording his vote.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered to be taken, and stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown Eaton, Edwards, Eliot, Gaillard, Horsey Hunter, Johnson of Ken., Johnson of Lou., King of Alab., Lanman, Leake, Loyd, Logan, Macon, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasanton, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alab., Walker of Geo., Williams of Miss., Williams of Tennessee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Burill, Daws, Dickerson, King of N. Y., Lowrie, Mellen, Merrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Trimble, Wilson—15.

Mr. Thomas then proposed to amend the bill by inserting therein a section defining the inhibition of Slavery in the territories of the United States North of 36 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude (the same as was previously proposed by the Senate to be added to the Maine bill.)

This motion was agreed to, without debate.

The amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole, and the first of them was concurred in without a division.

To the second (Mr. Thomas's) Mr. Trimble proposed an amendment, which was to strike out the part thereof descriptive of the territory from which slavery is to be excluded, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"All that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, ceded by France to the United States, except the state of Louisiana, the territory included in the proposed state of Missouri and the Arkansas territory east of the 17th or 94th degree of longitude agreeably to Melish's map."

Mr. Trimble said he would not have offered this amendment, but with the hope that some agreement might take place between the two houses, and in the belief that that amendment embraced principles on which the two houses might unite on this subject. When we go into the territory which was uninhabited at the date of the Louisiana treaty, and is yet uninhabited, very few, he believed, entertained scruples as to the constitutionality of the restriction. For his part, he did not see on what principle the constitution could be brought to bear on the subject. He had offered this amendment with a view, should it not succeed, to vote for the bill in its present form. He had little doubt that it contained principles on which, were it agreed to, the bill would pass the other house; and he was under the impression that it would not succeed on the principle of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, as it now stood.

The question was then taken without debate, on Mr. Trimble's motion to amend the amendment, as above stated, and decided as follows:

Yea 12—Nays 30.

Mr. Thomas's amendment was then concurred in, as agreed to in committee of the whole.

And the amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill to be read a third time; it was read a third time accordingly, passed, and sent to the house of representatives, requesting their concurrence in the amendments.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MISSOURI BILL.

A message was received from the senate announcing that they had passed the Missouri bill, with an amendment, which amendment was in substance, to strike out the slavery restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause to exclude slavery from all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30' north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, this message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference.

The report of this committee was, three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st to the senate to recede from its amendment to the Maine bill; 2dly, to the two houses to strike out the Missouri bill, the restriction upon the state; and 3dly, to insert a restriction on all the Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

A motion was made and carried to lay the Report on the table.

Mr. Beecher then moved to print the report.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would imply a determination in the house to delay a decision of the subject to day, which he had hoped the house was fully prepared for.

Some conversation passed on this motion between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes, on the propriety of proceeding to act in this house on the recommendation of the committee before the senate had given the pledge required of them of first adopting the report by receding from the amendments to the Maine bill, in which Mr. Taylor opposed such proceeding, & Mr. Lowndes was in favor of it; inasmuch as it would be wrong to put in jeopardy a satisfactory settlement of this question, from an adherence to a mere point of etiquette and order: that the house could not fear that the senate would adopt the recommendation to recede from their amendments as the committee of conference was unanimous in their report, with the exception of one member from this house (Mr. Taylor), and because it was further, as the disposition of the senate to admit Maine could not be doubted, they would have no motive to adhere to their amendments if this house should adopt the report &c.

A long debate took place on the question of printing, or rather on the question, whether this house should act on the 2d and 3d propositions of the committee of conference before the senate had acted on the 1st. Those against acting immediately, and in favor of the printing, were Messrs. Taylor, Livermore & Whitman. Those who opposed the printing were Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Kinsey, Storrs, Randolph, Brown, Strother, Campbell and Parker on this day.

The debate had continued about three hours, when Mr. Beecher withdrew his motion.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the Missouri Bill.

The question was divided so as first to be taken on striking out the Restriction.

Mr. Kinsey spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquillity to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue.

Mr. Holmes followed in a short speech, nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Adams, of Mass. spoke at some length in favor of the Restriction, and against compromise.

Mr. Kinsey, of New Jersey, and Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, respectively, explained at large the reasons which would induce them to vote against the state restriction and in favor of the territorial restriction.

Mr. Mcree followed on the same side, with great earnestness; and had spoken about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat.

The Previous Question was then called; and the house having sustained the call by 103 votes,

The main question was put on concurring with the senate in striking out of the bill the slavery restriction on the state of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Allen, Tenn., Anderson, Archer, Md., Archer, Va., Baldwin, Barbour, Bayley, Bloomingfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, Lou., Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earle, Eddy, Edwards, N. C., Ervin, Floyd, Fish, Foot, Fuller, Garnett, Hall, N. C., Hardin, Hill, Holmes, Hooks, Johnson, Jones, Va., Jones, Tom., Kent, Kinsey, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, M'Lan, Del., McLean, Ken., Mason, Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Nelson, Va., Newton, Overstreet, Parker, Va., Pinckney, Pendleton, Quarles, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rice, Ringgold, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, Smith, N. J., Smith, N. C., Stevens, Storrs, Strother, Swearingen, Terrell, Trimble, Tucker, Va., Tucker, S. C., Tyler, Walker, N. C., Warfield, Williams, Va., Williams, N. C.—90.

Against concurring—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Mass., Allen, N. Y., Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, N. H., Campbell, Claggett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Edwards, Penn, Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gross, N. Y., Gross, Peña, Guyon, Hackley, Hall, N. Y., Hazzard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibbs, Homan, Hostetter, Kendall, Kingsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Maclay, Maijair, Marchand, Meech, R. Moore, S. Moore, Morrill, Morton, Mosley, Murray, Nelson, Mas, Parker, M. S., Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sergeant, Sissons, Sloan, Southard, Street, Strong, Vt., Strong, N. Y., Tarr, Taylor, Tomkinson, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendorff, Whitman, Wood—86.

The question was then stated on the second amendment of the senate; when

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment offered by him on the 23d ult. to the rules of the house—the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Randolph, being still under consideration.

Mr. Lowndes advocated his proposition, and opposed the amendment offered for it, at considerable length.

Mr. Pinckney moved to refer the present propositions, together with his motion of the 23d ult. concerning stenographers, &c. to the committee of elections to consider and report thereon.

This motion was lost.

Mr. Randolph then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

On this motion a debate of nearly three hours continuance took place, in which the merits of the original proposition were chiefly discussed. Mr. Randolph

spoke an hour and a half against the proposition as submitted by Mr. Lowndes. It was opposed also by Messrs. Johnson, Warfield, and Meigs, and was advocated by the mover, and by Messrs. Wood, Clarke and Southard.

The question on the postponement was negatived—yeas 70, nays 42.

Mr. Randolph then, willing to let the original motion stand or fall on its own merits, withdrew his amendment.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Johnson and Brown opposed the proposition, and Messrs. Cook & Brush advocated it the question was staled on agreeing to the motion in the following words.

And if any member shall not confine himself to the question under debate, and shall be called to order; if the decision of the speaker of the house upon appeal be against the member thus dissenting from the question, such member shall not be, at that time, permitted to proceed, without the special leave of the house.

And it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas, 63
Nays, 87

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report;

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that congress should postpone its determinations definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute—that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since, the appointment of a new minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in savage hostilities against us—for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and the property of the wrongdoer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance—but by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just

reprisal to occupy the province which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund of indemnity, one whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of these claims for compensation and redress which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be a benefit to our country. You must be sensible that I possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion respecting your sentiments; but the motives which lead me to interfere with your government to restrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a due caution on the present occasion; at the same time, I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon my country the slightest imputation of inhospitality. What Mr. W. is not his wife, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; and on the whole I have concluded, after this unreserved commun-

dication, which I hope will be received with the same candor as it is made, to inform you, authorizing you to make use of the information, that I withdraw every objection that may be supposed to stand in the way of your being permitted to go to the United States, adding only that you may carry with you an unbiased mind, may find the state of the country, as I believe you will favorable to your views of business, and its government deserving your attachment.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That, until the end of the next session of congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion—and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories—and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised, within the term for which he is to serve, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of congress to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. King's Letter.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. RUFUS KING,
THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT THE COURT OF
LONDON, TO MR. HENRY JACKSON, ONE
OF THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.

BRIGHTON, AUG. 23, 1799.

I ought to inform you, that I really have no authority to give or refuse permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the United States; the admission and residence of strangers in that country being a matter, that by a late law, exclusively belongs to the president. It is true that the government of this country, in the course of the last year, in consequence of my interference, gave me assurance that a particular description of persons in Ireland, who it was understood were going to the United States, should not be allowed to proceed without our consent: this restraint would doubtless be withdrawn in favor of individuals against whose emigration I should not object; and I conclude, that it is upon my supposition, that you have taken the trouble to communicate to me your desire to go and reside in the U. States. Without presuming to form any opinion on the subject of the late disturbances in Ireland, I entertain a distinct one in relation to the political situation of my own country. In common with others, we have felt the influence of the changes that have successively taken place in France, and unfortunately, a portion of our inhabitants has erroneously supposed that our civil and political institutions as well as our national policy, might be improved by a close imitation of France. This opinion, this propagation of which was made the duty and became the chief employment of the French agents residing among us, created a more considerable division among our people, and required a greater watchfulness and activity from the government, than could before-hand have been apprehended.

I am sorry to make the remark, and shall stand in need of your candor in doing so, that a large proportion of the immigrants from Ireland, and especially in the middle states, has, upon this occasion, arranged themselves on the side of the malcontents. I ought to except from this remark most of the enlightened and well educated Irishmen who reside among us, and, with a few exceptions, I might confine it to the indigent and illiterate, who, entitaining an attachment to freedom, are unable to appreciate these salutary restraints without which it degenerates into anarchy. It would be injustice to say that the Irish emigrants are more national than those of other countries, yet being a numerous, though very minor portion of our population, they are capable, from causes it is needless now to explain, of being generally brought to act in concert, and under artful leaders, may be, as they have been, enlisted in mischievous combinations against our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve, the hesitation that I have felt in your case; on the one hand, we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from abroad, possessing capital and skill in a branch of business that, with due caution, may, without risque or difficulty, and with public as well as private advantage, be established among us; but on the other hand, if the opinions of such inhabitants are likely to throw them into the class of malcontents, their fortune, skill, and consequent influence, would make them unfold more dangerous, and they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country. You must be sensible that I possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion respecting your sentiments; but the motives which lead me to interfere with your government to restrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a due caution on the present occasion; at the same time, I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon my country the slightest imputation of inhospitality. What Mr. W. is not his wife, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; and on the whole I have concluded, after this unreserved commun-

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Tripp, of the schooner Lydia, from Havana, states, that a British ship arrived there, in 43 days from Liverpool, furnishing dates to the 7th January. The intelligence currently reported to be brought by her, was, that fifteen additional sail of the line had been lately put in commission, and were to be fitted out, and were generally supposed to have brought this news, sailed at 12 hours notice.

The above report was discredited at Havana.

A government packet from Cadiz, via Porto Rico, said to be 65 or 70 days from the former port, arrived at Havana a day or two before the Sheerwater sailed; she had been despatched in great haste from Cadiz, and it was asserted that she brought information of an insurrection in Spain—that a forged proclamation in the name of the king had been made use of, for the purpose of assembling a body of 10,000 men, and that when embodied they had marched to the gates of Madrid, determined on a change of government. The packet it was reported, had been thus suddenly despatched, to prevent the execution of certain forged orders, which were supposed to have been sent out to the Colonies, in the name of the King.

CHARLESTON, MAR. 2.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It will be seen by turning to another part of the Gazette, that the committee of foreign relations have reported in favor of the occupation of Florida. The report is accompanied by a bill authorizing the president to organize a temporary government in that quarter; with a view, as is presumed, to hold it as an indemnity. A kind of menace to Spain is held out by the committee. They intimate that if the fund afforded by Florida should be insufficient to redress the injuries which have been done to our citizens, the government of the United States will turn its eye further west. For our own part, we think the government should do this without its depending upon any contingency.

NEW STATES.

On our first page will be seen, among the variety of laws published this week, the two acts for the admission into the union of Maine and Missouri. The letter published below from a distinguished member of congress speaks in appropriate terms of Mr. John Scott, delegate from the latter territory. We proudly avail ourselves of this opportunity to add our own testimony of his merit and worth, not only as a politician, but as a member of society.

COMMERCIAL.

On the 10th of this month the Senate of the United States took up the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and made some progress in it. Mr. King, of New York, on the same day laid on the table two important resolutions. The first propose to extend the provisions of the Navigation Act to Bermuda, to the Bahama Islands, and to all other colonies and places, under the dominion of Great Britain, not now included in the operation of that act. The second is intended to prohibit, after a given day, the importation into the United States from the province of New Brunswick, the province of Nova Scotia, the Island of Newfoundland, or its dependencies, the Island of Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, or any other place in the W. Indies under the dominion of G. Britain, of any goods, wares and merchandise, except such as are the actual growth or produce of the place whence they may be imported. If any other articles are imported into the United States, they are to be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate has passed the bill doing away credit on sales of public lands. The price is fixed at one dollar and a quarter. A second bill has followed the one alluded to, *pari passu*, extending the time for the payment of debts due the government for land purchases, one year. We hope the measure will receive the same fate in the house of representatives which it did last session.

RUFUS KING.

Heretofore, we had occasion to allude to this gentleman, as being somewhat connected with Irish history, during the disturbances of that country. We this day present his letter to Henry Jackson, one of the state prisoners.

In the year 1798, after the attempts of the Irish people to effect emancipation from the oppressive yoke of British tyranny had been defeated, and at a time when all the horrid scenes of devastation were exercised by the government party, some of the prisoners in confinement negotiated with the ministers in Ireland for a general amnesty, and offered to emigrate to such country as might be agreed upon.

On the 23rd of July, the agreement was entered into, and the United States fixed upon as an asylum for the proposed emigrants. Mr. King, the resident American minister at London, objected at the court of St. James to the arrangement—and on the 16th of September, 1798, his prohibitory remonstrance was notified to the prisoners by Mr. Marsden, then under secretary, who, as a reason, remarked that "perhaps Mr. King did not wish republicans in America."

The letter published, is the only document at present within our reach. For the facts stated, there is ample historic authority. In the transaction of this business, Mr. King called to his aid the celebrated Alien law of President Adams.

CALAMITY.

An unfortunate occurrence recently took place at Boon's Lick, in the Missouri territory. HENRY CARROLL, Esq. register of the land office at Franklin, was killed by Mr. Richard Gentry, formerly of this state. The weapon was a pistol. The particular circumstances have not yet been made public through the medium of the press—inasmuch as Mr. Gentry has been custodized, & will undergo a judicial investigation.

LATEST FROM MR. FORSYTH.
The president of the United States laid before Congress, on the 10th, a number of documents exhibiting the late

accounts from our minister at Madrid. The following letter is the only one published in the Intelligencer.

Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, dated

Madrid, November 27, 1819.

"Late on the evening of the 16th of the present month, after my letter to you of that date had been sent to the post office, I was very much surprised to receive from the duke of San Fernando, the remonstrance addressed to him on the 18th of October last. The causes assigned for this step you will find in the copy of the Duke's note of the 12th November, marked No. 1. After mature deliberation, it appeared to me that the only course which I could pursue, was to insist upon the reception of the remonstrance, and, if that was refused, to leave Madrid, believing that, in doing this, I should only anticipate the wishes of the President. It is possible that this determination will gratify the wishes of this government, whose good will has been lost to me, ever since the delivery of my official note, the 21st of June, to Mr. Salmon. The truth of this position will be ascertained by the effect of my note of the 20th, a copy of which, marked No. 2, is enclosed. If they wish me to remain, they will receive the remonstrance or give me such assurances with respect to the grants as will justify me in withholding it altogether. I shall give you the earliest possible information of what is done. At all events, I shall not quit Madrid until the first of January, and will, if I am obliged to leave it, remain in France, until the beginning of March, with the hope of hearing before that period what direction congress will give to our affairs with Spain.—General Vivas was in Madrid at the date of my last letter. I did not hear of his arrival until the 17th, although he arrived on the 14th. I have been told that his appointment has been made known to him officially, and that he has, with great reluctance, accepted it. From the government of Spain, I know nothing about him, either formally or informally."

Extract from a member of Congress to one of the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

I congratulate you on the final, amicable, and honorable adjustment of what is called the Missouri Question.

It has occupied our attention so exclusively, that we have not even passed upon the usual appropriations for the civil list; although the clerks in the various offices are literally starving for want of a quarter's pay, which is now due them. This portentous subject I have made a hobby upon which ambitious & designing men have mounted. They have dismounted as soon. The spirit which dictated the Hartford Convention was not more unholy, than that which has assumed the disguise of humanity and religion, in misrepresenting the question into one of slavery, or not slavery. I was present when Mr. Pinckney made his inimitable speech to the speech of Rufus King. He took occasion to speak of the firmness, the talents, and the intelligence of Major Scott, the delegate from Missouri. Major Scott stands high, and was a happy choice of the people of Missouri, in these hard and unconstitutional times.—He is cautious and prudent, firm, and speaks well, and in every respect worthy of the high trust which devolved upon him here, on this difficult question.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

The important bill for changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands from credit to cash sales, was discussed at large, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—*Nat. Int.*

REPORT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The following Report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson (of Kentucky) from the Committee of Public Lands, on the petition of the Swiss emigrants, is published for the information of those concerned in applications of this or a similar nature:

The committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Henry du Pasquier and others, praying, on behalf of themselves and other Swiss emigrants, that congress would authorize them to purchase a tract of the public land, lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and between the 30th and 37th degrees of north latitude, sufficient for the settlement of 3 or 4000 families, on terms more favorable than the general laws would permit, had had the same under consideration, and Report, that the question presented to the consideration of the House involved the expediency of selling the public lands to foreigners on terms more indulgent than those which regulate the sales to native citizens. This committee is very sensible, that the mildness of our government, its wise and wholesome laws, have produced an emigration, which has gone far to increase the collective talents and industry of the country; some of our most distinguished citizens, as well as most industrious and ingenious mechanics, are among those who have made this country their own, by adoption. But it is thought, that while we highly appreciate these benefits, we should not change the operation of the general laws of our country to produce the effect. So long as the freedom of our institutions is preserved, and wholesome laws are permitted to have their ordinary effect, the inducements which have heretofore had their influ-

ence, will still be sufficiently strong to produce the desired emigration. It cannot be conceded that special provisions, excepting foreigners, however meritorious, from the operation of general laws, and giving them advantages which are denied to the citizens, can be founded in good policy. It is a peculiarity eminently honorable to our country, that the native of Europe possesses in the acquisition of the soil here, the same advantages which an American citizen does; to give him more would produce a distinction not only invidious, but most unjust. When the law is now equally open to both, it would be a perverted use of charity to give to the stranger a facility which we deny to the citizen.

It is probable that during the present session of congress, the mode of selling the public lands will be so far altered, as to demand a cash payment of each purchaser. Every reason which could induce congress to make that change, would bid this committee from proposing to sell a large quantity on a credit still more distant than the present laws contemplate. If the public interests should be thought to require a system still more rigorous than the one which now prevails, and this too against petitions of a great number of your citizens, and the memorials of the legislatures of several of the southern and western states, it would indeed be an assumption of high responsibility on the part of this committee to recommend, in obedience to the prayer of the present petitioners, that indulgence to them, which the expected bill will deny to your own citizens.

The establishment of a community of foreigners within our country, secluded by their habits, manners and language, from an intimate association with the great body of our citizens, cannot be an event so desirable as to justify a departure from the general law. An unrestrained intercourse with the body of American yeomanry affords to the emigrant the best and probably the only means of acquiring an intimate knowledge of our laws and institutions; a knowledge which is not only necessary to give him the full enjoyment of his situation, but is necessary to render him a valuable and safe citizen to the commonwealth. It is believed that, if a large settlement was formed, exclusively of foreign families, to most of whom, our language would of course be unknown, many years would elapse before that general intercourse would take place, beyond the boundaries of their own community, which would be essential to give to them full possession of American principles and character; and it is by no means certain, that time would in such cases ever have the effect of entirely destroying their foreign character. While, then, this committee rejoice in every opportunity of communicating the blessings of their country to their European brothers, they believe that it can be safely done, only when they enjoy them by indiscriminate association.

The petitioners have (many of them) been heretofore engaged in manufactures; and they rely for much of the support, which they expect to receive, upon the stock of manufacturing skill and industry which they promise to submit. They have exhibited before the committee some beautiful and very satisfactory specimens of their ingenuity and skill, particularly in silk and cotton goods. Your committee felt the full force of this appeal, and very frankly state, that if any petition of a similar character can be acceptable to the house, this deserves to be so. Without referring to the known character of the Swiss peasantry, a settlement in the state of Indiana, of emigrants from Switzerland, gives strong evidence, that a colony established under the auspices of the present petitioners, would be characterized by industry and unoffending submission to the laws. They resist the application, however, on the grounds they have stated. The terms of sale held out by the present laws are of the most indulgent kind; and if the public interests should even justify a relaxation from them, it is confidently believed that it should be in favor of American citizens.

In answer to that part of the petition which declares that one of the principal objects is "the domestic manufacture of cotton, wool, flax and silk," the committee will only say, that it may well be considered, how far it would comport with sound policy to give a premium for the introduction of manufacturers, at the moment when, by the almost unanimous declaration of our manufacturers, it is said, they cannot live without farther protection. The committee do therefore recommend to the house the following resolution.

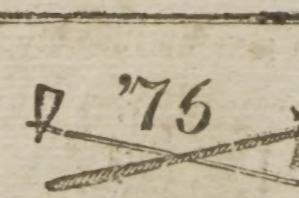
Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Washington City, March 6.

The late News from Spain is fully confirmed by private letters; though no later intelligence has been received than that already published.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. DAVID WALKER, a Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He departed this life yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was a worthy patriot, and enjoyed, whilst living, universal respect. In conformity to his death-bed request, the usual ceremonies, on the decease of a member of congress, were dispensed with. But both houses of congress determined to meet at 12 o'clock to day, instead of 11, to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the deceased to attend his funeral.

N. PRENTISS.
N. B. Case for empty Mustard Bottles.
Lex. Feb. 4.—5:6n—\$2.



Tammany Society.

THE Members of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, are requested to give their attendance at the Covery Fins of their new Wigwam, first door below the Gazette Office, on this evening precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
JOSHUA NORVELL, 2d Secy.

Month of Worms 24th, V. D. 327.

Poetry.



Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,

Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market; all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$3 per barrel
Bottled do, 1½ per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 3½ per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per Jar of 3½ gallons delivered at the Brewery

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.
The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a ease.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

* Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53f

N. R. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Set.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Complaintants.

Magdaline Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin and George Shanklin—Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

Magdaline Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd.—Petitioners.

Against,

Peter Smith, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complaintant's bills, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Attest,

4-2m DANL. B. PRICE

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of "The Union, &c." No. 50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3m.

Clarke Circuit, Set:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Jailey Downey, Complainant, Against

Leroy Cole &c. Defendants.

THE defendant, Leroy Cole, by his attorney this day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and it appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and no having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant, Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.

[4a13-S. H.]

Clarke Circuit, Set:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Robert Kincaid, Complainant, Against

Garland Overton, Defendant.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.

[4a13-S. H.]

Barber-us Intelligence.

TO attempt a prohibition of CREDIT in

my establishment (after being so liberal as I have been heretofore,) I am sensible will be attended with some considerable difficulty;

but conscious of the readiness of my friends to assist me in any laudable undertaking I may think expedient to adopt, in times like these, (which are truly calculated to try men's souls) I am determined to risk the consequences; and have therefore come to this resolution; That, on and after the 10th day of March next,

To Trust no more!

I sincerely hope the literal meaning of these four short words, will meet the entire approbation of all those who now DO, or hereafter MAY be pleased to visit No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,

I am respectfully, the public's ob't serv't.

JAMES M. PIKE.

Lexington, 24th Feby. 1820—8

Nashville Female Academy.

THE Sixth session of the Nashville Female

Academy commenced on Monday the 17th instant—the Reverend William Hume, superintendent, Miss Payson principal instructor, aided by Miss Ferrington, Miss Childs, Miss Sterns, and Miss Carr.

The Trustees have the pleasure to state, that at no time since the establishment of the Seminary, have its advantages been so great, or its prospects so flattering: The proficiency of the pupils is the best test of the teachers' ability: the most satisfactory evidence in this respect was furnished at the last examination. Nor was it their correct tuition alone, for which the teachers of the last session deserve the thanks of the Trustees and of the public: the good order and discipline which marked its progress were no less beneficial to those from whom they emanated, and by whom they were maintained.

Near the close of the last session the trustees were so fortunate as to procure the services of the Reverend Mr. Hume in the capacity of superintendent. The institution has also been greatly benefited by the acquisition of Miss Ferrington, of Boston, Massachusetts; who commenced her duties with the present session.

The experience and accomplishments of the instructors, the piety and learning of the superintendents, cannot fail to secure the confidence of parents and guardians.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography, Ancient and Modern with the use of the Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany and Mythology, Plain Sewing, Filligree, and all kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, Tapisseuring, Rug work, &c. &c.—Drawing and Painting, in their various branches, Flowers, Fruit, Figures, Perspective, Paintings on Velvet, Satin and Wood; and in imitation of Inlaying and Bronze. To these Music will be added, as soon as a suitable teacher of Music can be procured.

The trustees have already resolved that as testimonials of their literary merit and pretensions, they will give Diplomas to such Young Ladies as shall complete the prescribed course of studies.

The new wing of the Academy is finished: 300 pupils can now be accommodated. The additional room by this attained, will enable the trustees to receive more students than have yet attended.

The Reverend Mr. Harrison and Lady continue to have the charge of the Stewards-House. From their qualifications, and exertions to accommodate, it is confidently believed that they will give satisfaction.

The Stewards-House is more than ever inspected by the trustees. The Young Ladies who board there are immediately under the eye of the teachers, subject to particular regulations prescribed for their government. (A copy) Attest,

JOHN P. ERWIN, Sec'y.

Nashville, Jan. 26, 1820—6

W.M. STONE, j.p.s.o.

SONG—BY T. MOORE.

As slow our ship her foamy track,

Against the wind was cleaving—

Her trembling pennant still looked back,

To that desolate 'twas leaving:

So loth we part from all we love,

From all the links that bind us;

So turn our hearts, where'er we rove,

To those we left behind us.

When, round the bowl of vanished years,

We talk of joyless seeming;

And smiles that might as well be tears,

So soft, so sad's their bearing;

While memory brings us back again,

Each early tie that twined us:

O, sweet's the cup that circles then,

To those we've left behind us!

And when, in other climes we meet,

Some isle or vale enchanting,

Where all looks flowry, wild and sweet,

And nought but love is wanting;

We think how great had been our bliss,

If heaven had but assigned us,

To live and die in scenes like this,

With some we've left behind us.

As travellers oft look back at eve,

When eastward darkly going—

To look upon that light they leave

Still faint behind them glowing;

So when the close of pleasure's day,

To gloom has near consigned us;

We turn to catch one fading ray,

Of joy that's left behind us.

TIME.

Soon beneath the brightest skies,

Clouds appear and storms arise;

While the heavens, tempest torn,

Seem with earthly grief to mourn.

Where would human folly run,

From the gloom that dims the sun?

Can a sordid thing of clay,

Soar above the orb of day?

Silly mortal, not to know,

Every bliss must have its woe;

Every beam of light its shade;

Every tint of beauty fade!

Silly mortal to repine,

That the lot of nature's thine.

Barber-us Intelligence.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

has just received from New York and Phila-

delpia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw

BONNETS;

ALIKE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver

Ware,

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be

purchased in the Western country. Opposite

the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 1819—23f.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General As-

sortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main-

street, next door below Mr. Logan's Carrying

Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also

may be had.

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers.

Warranted, or any other article in the above

line—Also, on hand a large assortment of

Ready Made Cloakes.

which will be sold on reasonable terms.

T. HICKEY.

January 14th, 1820—2

COFTON YARNs.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF

CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,

In the neighborhood of Lexington, and hav-

ing, at considerable expence, repaired the

Machinery &c. announce to the public, that

the Factory is now in complete operation,

and that they are ready to supply orders with